THE CAUSE OF WOMAN.

BOUTH CAROLINA WOMEN TAKING UP THE QUESTION OF SUFFRAGE.

They Hold a Convention in Charleston Which Southern Women Alone Conduct
-The Death of the Rev. Samuel May, Almost the Last of the Abolitionists.

South Carolina has just had its first State Woman Suffrage Convention. It was held in Charles-ton and was conducted entirely by Southern women. The speakers were Mrs. Virginia D. Young of Pairfax, President of the South Carolina Equal Rights Association; Miss Claudia Gordon Therin and Mrs. Prentiss of Charleston. and Mess Frances Griffin of Alabama. Rev. A. J. Stokes, presiding elder of the Charleston district, opened the meeting with prayer, and the Charleston News and Courter gave half a page of fine type to a friendly and respectful report of the speeches. A letter was received from Mrs. McLendon of Atlanta, President of the Georgia Aqual flights Association, announcing that the Georgia General Assembly, by a vote of 70 20, had passed a resolution introduced by Mr. Calvin of Augusta, offering the hall of the House of Representatives to Mrs. Young of South Carolina, Miss Griffin of Alabama, and Mrs. J. W. Parks of Georgia, to present their argument for equal suffrage. The "solid South" has long reased to be solidly opposed to equal rights for women, and some of the most experienced national advocates of suffrage now believe that Southern women will you before their Northern of the type to a friendly and respectful report Southern women will vote before their Northern sisters. Louisians and Montana are the only States (outside of the four that grant women the full ballot) in which tax-paying women are allowed to vote upon all questions submitted to the

Another sign of progress in the South is the announcement by the newly elected Mayor of Baltimore that he will appoint two women on the school board, and will put women on the boards of all institutions that include women or gtrie among their inmates -a good example to Mayor Van Wyck and the mayors of many Northern

cities.

Rev Samuel May of Lelcester, Mass, whose death at 80 has called out so general a tribute of research and esteem, is almost the last of the fedguest of the sholtionists. When Lucy Stone began her auti-elayery rectures in 1847, Mr. May, as the agent of the Anti-Slavery Society made the arrangements for her meetings, and the two became warm friends. He believed fully in equal rights for women; but he felt compelled, for prudential reasons, to object to the amount of woman's rights that she mixed with her anti-slavery lee time. The climat came when Powers's statue of the Greek Slaver was on exhibition in Hoston. The regal flaver, with its bound hands, aspeaded to her as the visible symbol of disfranchised womanhood. As she said years afterward. It host hold of me like Samson upon the gales of Gaza. In her lecture that night she poured out her whole soul upon the woman question, saving comparatively little about the slave; and after it was over. Samuel Mey gently took her to task. He said Thier, what you said to night was beautiful, but unon the arti-slavery platforn it will not de. She answered. I brief it has a nabelitionist, and I must speak for the women. She determined to reagn her position as lecturer for the Anti-Slavery Society, but they were very unwilling to give her up, as she was one of their most clouwent speakers, and it was finally arranged that she should speak for the women on her own account on week-day evenings, and speak for the Anti-Slavery Society on Saturday evenings and Sundays erranded as too sacred for any hall or church to be opened for a meeting in behalf of woman's rights. Mr. May always remained a strong and generous friend of equal suffrige, and was an officer of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association at the time of his death.

The little knot of Oregon women who have published a protest against the pending equal suffrage amendment show a curious lack of logic in their objections. They say the small shool vote proves that the women of Oregon do not went the hallot, and they protest against having full suffrage "forced upon them." The small school vote shows that women are not forced to vote because they have the right to do so. It is not proposed to force suffrage upon any one, but merely to give each woman the oution of voting or not as she chooses, just as every man is not unsposed to force suffrage upon any one, but merely to give each woman the option of voting or not as she chooses, just as every man now has the option. George William Curtis said when an equal suffrage amendment was under consideration in a New York Constitutional tenvention years ago. Some men say that they know a treet many women who do not wish to vote, who think it is not ladylike, or whatever the proper term may be. Well, I have known many men who habitually abstained from politics because they were so 'ungentlemanly, and who thought that no man could touch pitch withcut delicement. But what would be thought of a proposition that I should not vote because my neighbors did not wish to? Suppose there are a majority of the women of this State who do not wish to vote - is that a reason for depriving one woman who is taxed of her equal representation, or one innocent person of the equal protection of his life and liberty? The amendment proposes no compulsion like the old New England law which fined every voter who did in a sole. If there are citizens of the State who third it unladylike or ungentlemanly like to take part in the government let them stay at home. But do not, I pray not give them authority to detain wiser and betery citizens from their duty."

It moreover shows great political inexperience on the part of the Oregon anisate imagine that the

mentlet them stay at home. But do n.4. I pray not give them authority to detain wiser and betery citizens from their duty.

It moreover shows great political inexperience can be part of the Overgon antis to imagine that the number of women who vote for school committee is any crierion of the number who would like to vote for ?resident of the United States.

They further protest egainst having imposed upon them "the obligations of office-holding and jury duty." It is the accepted theory that the man should not seek the office, but that "the office should chase the man run him down and thrust itself upon him," but, as a matter of practical fact, no American citizen is forced to hold office should chase the man, run him down and thrust itself upon him," but, as a matter of practical fact, no American citizen is forced to hold office should be alseded to suffrage because of the disastrous results to his home that would follow if his wife should be elected to office. He is a man who is in about as much danger of being elected to office as he is of being struck by lightning, and his wife is a person of the same kind as himself; yet they both of them stubburnly oppose equal suffrage for fear the wife should be forcibly forn from her domestic duties and elected Governor. The freezon antis seem not to be aware that in most of the enfranchised States women are except from jury duty. Many suffragists think they ought not to be. Doctors, lawyers, ministers and about twenty other classes of men are exempt from jury duty, without on that account being excluded from suffrage, and it would be proper that the mothers of young officiently of setting jurors for the Molineux, trial seems to indicate the need of a larger constituency from which to draw them; and some very competent women would be both able and villing to serve. The late Mrs. Altry Hopper Gibbsins was on the tax list as A. It Gibbons, and one day she got a notice calling upon her to show causes why she should not serve on a jury. She answered that she supposed she w should not serve on a jury. She answered that she supposed she was exempt on account of her-are, as she was over 80, but the otherwise she knew of no reason why she abould not serve. Can any one doubt that she would have made as intelligent, a jury as some of those drawn for the Molineux case?

are loudest in their protests against full suffrage on the ground that the right to vote involves a duty, are conspicuous by their neglect to use the school ballot, even when the interests of the children urgently require it.

One of the most beloved and honored women minusters in this country is the Rev. Florence Kollock Crooker of Ann Arbor, Mich. She has lately visited Colorado. In an address given since her return, she said:

My brother is principal f a school in Colorado. He says equal suffrage is a blessing. Before the women had a vote, he used to try to get good things for his pupils—school libraries, improved ventilation, &c.—but he found it very hard. Now he gets everything that he wants for the children without any trouble. A great many people in Colorado told me that they had lought against woman suffrage to the last gasp, but had since been theroughly converted by its results.

Colorado women have had school suffrage ever since 1876, but so long as they had only the

results."

Colorado women have had school suffrage ever since 1876, but so long as they had only the school ballot their vots was small and did not have much influence. When they obtained full suffrage six years ago, their vote became very large, and now their wishes ever respected in regard to the schools and other things as well.

Hall. The same night the objectionable pictures were removed."

It is reported that in Hungary a young woman medical student was lately refused admission to the operations of a famous bownial surgeon, on the ground that she had too much hair. He told her that hair furnished a home for microbes, and that her presence would be dangerous to the patients. Being ardent in the pursuit of medicine, the young woman cut her hair short, and after that was allowed to witness the operations. She soon noticed that one of the assistant surgeons had a magnificent beard. Thereupon she sought out the head surgeon and said to him: "Dector, you made me cut off my hair, yet one of your assistants wears a flowing beard. Is not a beard likely to shelter microbes, as much as hair? The great surgeon acknowledged that it was so, and told his assistant that he must either shave off his beard or leave the hospital. The young surgeon was least keen in the pureuit of science than the young woman, and chose to sacrifice his position rather than his beard. The London (Bobe is responsible for this story, which is instructive if true.

Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer of Harrisburg, State Chairman of Press Work for the Pennsylvania woman and enesting that 311 newsparers in Pennsylvania are now publishing articles in favor of equal suffrage. New York is the banner State in suffrage press work, and Pennsylvania colleges are also supplied regularly with equal rights literature.

\*\*ALCHES IN A. CANTON.\*\*

PAST RICHES IN A CANTON.

What Mr. Randall Says He Saw in a Trip From the Kansas City Star.

A strange story is told by Frank D. Randall of how he was whirled in a frail canvas boat through the rapids of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, risking his life and almost losing it in the search for copper; how he found copper enough in plain eight to supply the markets of America and to make a man richer than a Rothschild; and how, as he was dashed down the rapids at the bottom of the great canyon at a speed of sixteen miles an hour, he passed outcroppings of gold-encrusted rock and masses of schist with garnets sticking out like the plums in a pudding, and veins of coal and asbestos and mica and great walls of onyx and serpentine, and lines of old citif dwellers' houses high overhead.

Mr. Randall is a plain, modest, quiet-talking man, a civil engineer, who lives with his wife at 715 Jackson avenue. He has documents and relics and specimens which he shows as proof of the truth of what he save. The trip was made last winter. Mr. Randall will leave this city next month to visit the copper mine again and try and form a plan to take out theore. With Mr. Bandall when he made the trip into the Grand Canyon last winter were "Hull, a stockman and prospector of Artgona; M. C. Sharpneck, a mining expert of Council Bluffs, Ia., and Frank Lee of Williams, Ariz. Mr. Randall told this story of the trip to

Ariz. Mr. Randall told this story of the trip to a reporter:

"I was at work surveying the line of a new railroad building due north from Williams. Ariz. to the Grand Canyon. The snows were so deep last February that I could not work on the line, so I was kept in the company's office in Williams. The company building the railroad owns a string of rich copper mines. In my spare time I got to plutting the mines on a map and I found that the copper tell was about a mile wide and ran nearly due north and south. Senator Clarke's copper mines at Verde, thirty-five miles south from Williams, are on this belt. They are the richest copper mines in the world. I got the idea that the mineral belt ran on due north beyond the terand Canyon, and where it would cross the canyon, 'f i did run due north, the conron was 4,000 feet deep. I believed that if maron was tioth feet deep. I believed tha

layond the Grand Canyon, and where it would cross the canyon. It is full run due north, the choron was 1,000 feet deep. I believed that if we could get into the canyon at that roint we would find the copper vein cropping out of the canyon wails. I spoke of my lika to several friends and found that Bill Hall, who was one of Leut. Stanton's guides in his famous Government survey of the Grand Canyon, had seen the outeroppings of copper in his trip through the canyon, but had sworn then that he would never again venture into the canyon because of the great danger. But we kept talking the matter over and the result was that we decided to go to the canyon and look for the mine. The party consisted of M. C. Sharpneck, Bill Hull, Frank Lee and uvesif.

"We went down into the canyon by the Bright Angel vail, which is south of the mouth of the Little Colorado River. The Bright Angel was given its name by Major Powell, who went through the canyon in 1897, and was the first white man to explore it. Our boat was canyas, fourteen feet long, and we could take it after and fold it into a small space. With that fruil, canyas-covered boat it took all our nerve and every sense on a constant strain to keep affort and avoid the whiripools and mad counter currents on every side. The Colorado River, as it rushes through the rocky walls of the canyon are 0,000 feet high. New York Life buildings put one on top of the other, and have a river rushing madly along between two steep walls of rock that high on either side and you have an idea of what it is to be at the bottom of the Grand Canyon. At some places the walls are so are spitual man might stand on the corner we watched for the copper and at last we came to it. Our beat are leaded to go that it is to be at the bottom of the Grand Canyon. At some places the walls are so are spitual man might stand on the copper and at last we came to it. Our beat is eased and our eyes stuck out as we contend to the corner we watched for the copper and at last we came to it. Our beat is eased and our to such the both alse and villing to serve that list as A 1. Gibbona, and on day she son a noise calling upon her to show cause why she son a noise calling upon her to show cause why she sould not serve on a jury. She answered that she supposed she was exempt an account of the horizon and the supposed she was exempt an account of the horizon and the supposed she was exempt an account of the horizon and the same of those drawn for the supposed she was exempt an account of the horizon and the same of these drawn for the supposed she was exempt an account of the horizon of the horizon and the same of those drawn for the supposed she was exempt an account of the horizon and the same of these drawn for the horizon and the horizon content of the horizon

POEMS WORTH READING.

Paderewski Coming. (With apologies to Mr. Kipling) There's many now a poundin' o' the keys.

There's a fearful sight o' artists to be heard; You can pick out any favorite you please, But there's only one as really as a bird. Here's to you, Paderswaki,

With your football head of hair, You were once a poor planist, And you're now a millionaire, You have won the Yankee people By your melancholy smile. Here's to standing room five dollars And chairs along the aisle.

He's a Rubinstein and Liest roll'd into one With a goodly layer of Chopin in between You should him hear play a thirty second run With his metronome a hundred and sixteen Here's to you, Paderewski,

With your gently mournful air. You are envied by the stern sex, You are worshipped by the fair. Here's to many a mighty climat, Here's to many a loud encore, With the ladies in hysterics

Fainting round you by the score. The Boston people say he is a god: He "satisfies the soarings of the soul." It doesn't seem to me so very odd For how is brans to grow without a Pole! Here's to you. Paderswahi.

With your grave, artistic ways, You're the prince of all the players. You're the great and only crase. You have won the Yankee people By your melancholy smile Bere's to standing room five dollars.

And chairs along the isle!

To a Debutante Four dreams have never known a world so fair As this reality of joy and light:

The springs that o'er your head have winged swift Steal back again with all their fragrance rare Of May-time blossoms. On the happy air. Viol and harp and horn their burden bright Add to the charm of this enchantment night

That finds you queen, with none your reign to share But through the music's careless march and swing. Beyond these dancers' forms that drift and sway, I hear for you a graver measure ring When, far along on your appointed way. A girl's heart to a woman's task you bring.

Serene and pure, amid the troubled day. DERVER, Nov. 25. MEREDITH NICHOLSON, The Meteorites.

Lord, we have are lin the orbit that Thou gavest us, Gathering the winderers and au has roam astray. But we weary of the race Through the voids of silent space— Let us rain upon Thy planets and in splendor page

From the Westminster Gasette.

Lord, let ue pass, for we know the planets becken Loose the bonds that fetter us, our final course to We have done Thy bidding long.
Have we done to any wrong
That Thou givest us no respite from our tolling
round the sin?

Lord, is it strange that we crave for cool oblivion? Centuries of conturies have heard our moaning cry. Lord of Light. Thou knowest best. Yet in mercy give us rest. Set us free to quit our orbit. fall to earth and, blas-ing, dis.

B. O.

Death of the Words.

From the Denver Evening Post.

How fades the glory of the earth
In these brown faced autumnal days.
When kids and house cats mur the hearth
And revel in the trust-coal blass;
When men renounces the cooling beer
And with old Fourthon coat their breath,
And weeds that cheered us through the year
Droop down their once proud heads in death,

The said to see the flowers die,
The grass wear frost-begotten rust.
The old lawn moser ridy is
Beneath accumulating dust;
But 0' the beart seems bunneded in knots
Of said using pain exceeding dire.
To see the weed-on vacant lots
Unoscentatiously expire!

These cherished weeds where tom cats fled When chased by petfed noseless big. Where heedle billed mosquitoes bred. And timed husband hid his jug. Where held showed the sleeping worm. And time cans housed the sleeping worm. The heart seems pier will be published dirk. To see them heath the frost kies squirm.

The billboards all are bathed in sears.
Until their papered faces peel.
As stand they shent o'er the beers.
Of their companions, as the facel.
Of hearties autumn grinds them down.
Into he earn's unfeeling face.
From northern limits of the form.
Clear out to Christian Orchard Place!

Sweetbriar Root.

From the St. Louis Star. Music hath charms to southe the breast

When weary nature covets rest, By tell and trouble sore oppressed. Or in diams; the soil stands inute, We long for thee, excelbriar root.

Bankers and soldiers, men that work, Lone tishermen or turbaned Turk; Havana, Fariaga, Chercot, All yield to thee, sweetbriar root.

Peaches and nectarines are excet; Berries and cream a royal treat; But name yields no kind of fruit Luscious as thou, sweethriar root. And when the soul (as souls must do) Puts off the old, takes on the new,

The Prospector's Philosophy. From the Artsona Graphic. "Has existence been a failure, in yore specific case?"
Chuck ask me with a shadder on his good old honest and at first I had to answer, it seemed to me it had. Though my history from childhood was not so very

But, say! When I come to think about it, it sorter seems to me There was two sides to the question, if there wasn't two or three. True, I havin't any money, nor property, nor sich I wasn't very handsome, nor popular, nor rich— Nor notain'.

I never made a splutter in the legislature halls,
Whor incorable Bill So an So gits up and kicks and
balls;
Whor a 15-cent statesman, with binness in his aye,
Sells his honor for a nibble of administration pie,
O, no!

thever run for office—I couldn't if I'd try;
The people wants a felier with a twinkle in his eye,
Who talks and amires and wriggles, with his eclention play.
Then turns around and robe in in the good old way,
Yes, indeed!

Come to think, there is another defaication in my can't look in the winder and behold a baby face.
And another jist behind it, full of happiness and
love. Just as though I was an angel, comin' to'm from

Well! well! Quess I won't discuss that subject, sorter tends to make me blue-Bets the bors to askin' questions, "What the devil's in' to'm, yet I reckon they all have their loads And you'll find they're all a-sailin' in the same old You bet!

But I've hit upon a system which never fails to fit— When I can't get just what I want I want what I can And I'm not disposed to worry while there's mon-archs in their might archs in their might
Who'd gladly give their riches for half my appetite
Eabe? FRANK ALET.

Woman's Way.

From the Buffalo Courier. When her duty's manifold, And her nours of case are few, Will a change come o'er the spirit Of the woman who is "new?" When she s drawn upon a jury, Or is drafted for the wars. Will she line her freedom better Than the "chains" she now abhors?

When sho's running for an office And get's 'left' and has the blues, Won't she wish that she was back in The 'oppressed' old woman's shoes When the ship of State is steering 'Mid a storm of it ad abuse, Wou't she wish that for the ballot She'd ne'er thought she had a use?

When she finds that she is treated
"Like a man," O, tho 'she's longed
For just that, wou'r me be tempted
Offentimes to think she's wouged?
When no man e'er give his seat up
In a car, or deigns to hold
Her unbirella when it's raining,
Won't she wish that she was "old?"

Won't she think the men "just horrid," Left to bustle for horself. Where she's looked on as a rival In the race for power and pelf? When the man's reverence no longer is accorded as her due.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

It has always been my belief that when Russia sent a fleet to New York in 1803 it was with the knowledge and distinct understanding of our downwinter that the fleet should be used against England in case that country gave any assistance to the Southern Coorfederacy. I am not able at the present time to place my hand on any book desting with that question, but I have a very distinct impression of naving seen the feet stated substantially as I have set it forth. I am therefore surprised to read in the current number of the Farews. Russia, England and the United States." A Maurice Low, the positive assertion, which the writer claims is made on the highest enforcing that "there hever was a profer, formsl or sufformed, int mated or successed," from the Russian Government to the United States, of a fleet in case Great Britain recognized the South or in any other cultingency, nor was there the least offer of assistance to the North of any kind." Please shed some light on a historical question of the highest importance, especially at this time?

There has been a very general belief that the Russian

There has been a voor general belief that the Russian fleet was here under scaled orders, which in spite of being scaled) were to the effect that if Great Britain did something, the Russian float was to join our fleet and do something else. Probably Great Britain never did that something, for the Russian fleet sailed away after a time, and the orders were never unscaled. Mr. Lowe is correct, technically at

I have been informed that the color of the Irish flag is dark blue and not green, as is generally believed. Is this a fact?

W. S. M. Yes. The third quarter of the royal standard (banner) of Great Britain and Ireland shows the Irish harp on a bine ground. The green is said to be due to an attempt to combine the old bine with the Orange colors; in optics, blue and yellow produce

i. Has any prize money been given out for the capture of prizes and the destruction of the Spanish feeter. Would a chaptain be entitled to any share? 2. Did Capt. Boyton or any other swimmer ever attach a dummy terpedo to a British man-of war while it was anchored in the North liter and was not the captain of the man-of-war dismissed from the service for allowing it? 1. No prize money has been distributed yet. A chaplatu is entitled to prize money. 2. Boyton said he had done so: whether he did or did not is not certain. His press agents' stories were that he had done so. Capt. Hand was relieved shortly after Boyton's exploit; we do n t know whether it was a

Mr. H. L. Bridwell of Cincinnati sends us the folowing letter by Core. S. Millar, an old-time eteam boat munt

result of it.

boat man:

"In early days steamboat cabins were on the lower decks, with bothe and curtains for eabin passengers. The deck passengers were located on the upper or second deck. After a while this was reversed, and the cabin passengers were on the upper deck and staterooms introduced. They were named after states, hence the tile staterooms. Capt. Jabes limith's desamed becarsion and all her rooms named after states. The priots used to atom out to the weather, but when the pith thouse was built, and after, the officers rooms on the burricans deck were named ferms, after the Lone Star State, which had just been admitted into the Union."

Macrondow was the located for the terminal te Macready, writing in 1855 of his trip here in 1828, speaks of the staterooms "(as our little cabine are called)." We are inclined even yet to doubt the suggested origin of the name.

You'll do me a favor by letting me know the best and most correct history of the Spanish-American J. L. There is no good history of the war as yet, though there have been several good histories of various parts of the war.

Please tell me the names of the fair women who appear in Tennyson's "Dream of Fair Women," giving them in their order.

J. H. W. Helen of Troy, lphigeness, Cleopatra, Jephtha's daughter, Pair Resamond, Margaret Boper, daughter of Sir Thomas More; Joan of Arc, and Berengaria, queen of Richard I of England.

Where can I take a course in electricity evenings? What are the largest and best free circulating librar-ies of the cut? The New York Trade Schools have such a course, we think; so has the Young Men's Institute, 222 owery. The Mechanics' Library, at 18 East Six teenth street, is the best.

Will you please give me the correct quotation of the line which runs entacthing like this: "I am not the rose, but I have lived near the rose." And where may it be found?

F. de G. You quote it correctly: Abraham Hayward, in his life of Mrs. Plozzi, gives it in this form, and secribes it to H. Renjamin Constant, 1767-1880. In Constant's French, it is: "Jo ne suis pas la rose, mais I'al vects avec elle."

A bets it that the following order: "Sell 100 Brooklyn Hapid Transit Naka stop." is good for the fay only. It bets a that same order is good until cancelled. Rindly decide. H.T.A. That order is good until cancelled. A stop-order must have an expressed limitation of time, or will ! rous things to be done as a consequence of sich a

Was there any engagement with the forts at Santi-age by Schley's vessels previous to the arrival of admiral Sampson' If so, at what range? W. P. R. On May 31, 1848, the Massachusetts, New Orleans and Iowa steamed up to the mouth of Santago harbor and opened fire on the Cristobal Colon at a range varying from 7,000 to 9,500 yards. The Spanish ships in the harbor and land batteries returned the fire. Our fire was directed at the ships, not at the forts. Sampson reached Santiago on

On Jan. 1, 1898, there 26,374 Irish out of a total strength of 212,500; that is, 12.9 per cent. were

Will you kindly furnish me the names of an books dealing with the life and adventures of St France Drake, the fame us English sallor? E. S. S. There are several books on Drake. Among them are: Julian Corbett's "Drake and the Tudor Navy," and his "Bir Francis Drake," the latter in the Englishmen of Action Series, W. Laird Clowes's "History of the British Navy," Volume L. Then, Drake appears in several novels and stories: Eingsley's "Westward Ho!" Eden's "At Sea Unier Drake;" Henty's "Under Drake's Flag," and a new book, by James Barnes, the name of which we do not recall.

Will you kindly give me the correct pronunciation of the word Erin. S. Rior. Almost Ayrin. Except in English, E is pronounced as we pronounce Ay.

Where can I obtain periodicals or books referring to the Socialistic movements in New Zealand? Information as to the New Zealand method of searching littles or concepting real estate which has been adopted by one or more Western States? Am I represent monderestanding that the Australian ballot species originated in New Zealand?

1. C. Farrfield has an article on "State Socialism."

at the Antipodes," in Thomas Markay's "Pica for Liberty," published by Apploton in 1891, see also the article "New Zealand" in the "Encyclopudia of cial Reform." pages 915-938. 2. From the West ern States, we guess. 3. We think not.

Rindly give me in round numbers the number of Buers and descendants in Cape Colony. Nata Grange Free State and Transvael. C. L. S. As nearly as we can learn, there are about 68,000 in the Transvasi, 69,000 in the Orange Free State. 800.0:0 in Cape Colony, and perhaps 10,000 or 15,000 in Natal.

Please give the date of the rebellion against the authority of the United States in the Philippines and the attributed cause as viewed by the Findings. J. B. M. The rebellion began on Saturday night, Feb. 4. 1839. It was to obtain independence, the Filipinos declaring they wanted freedom not only from Spain.

but from every other government than their own. Please give me all the particulars of the "Tragedy of Manhattan Weil," which occurred in 1759. The well stood in Prince street, New York City. C. F. You will find the account of this murder elsewhere

L. S. Brewer-Children over 14 years of age are allowed to work in factories and mills in this State. under restrictions imposed by law and applied by factory inspectors.

Edward Brahm.-Voting machines were use Rochester in 1897 and in 1898; this year they were used also at Buffalo, Ithaca and Jamestown.

Edward Coan, -We do not know how many peron live on Bousion street. There are 857 numbers on the street, many of which represent offices and factories where no one lives; on the other hand, in the tenements there may easily be 100 persons to a house. Assuming an average of fifty persons to a house, we get a population of nearly 43.000; so it is possible that there may be 50,000.

J. Steddard.-The cruisers Minneapolis and Columbia are in reserve at League Island, Philadelphia. A. M .- So far as we know, Mr. Cecil Rhodes is not

Samuel Peace .- The present Jewish population of

of Jewish descent. J. Skidmore.-The Windsor Theatre was burned Nov. 29, 1883. H. C. P., Jr.-Any cyclopedia will inform you as to Bayard, Sidney and Zutphen.

the United States is about 1,500,000. L. D. L.-The Navahoe raced against the Britannia in foreign waters some years ago.

N. Allen .- A "Dumdum" bullet is a small-arms projectile made in quantities first at the British Ordnance Factory at Dumdum, a few miles out of Calcutta, India. It is a nickel-coated bullet, with the nickel and the leaden core out away at the end,

SCHOOL FOR CARD PLAYERS.

Euchre. A. J. B. says: In a four-handed partner-ship game. Z turned down the spade see. A made it next and led a club, won by his partner, B, who led the spade sing, "ith the remark that it was 'he best, as the see was turned down. The adversaries demand two points, penalty for the remark. Is this correct!

The only two-point penalty in suchre is for a revoke. The proper penalty for such a remark as this would be to insist that B's partner should win the trick, if he could, trumping it if he had no spades.

C. F. B. says: In a three-handed cutthroat game A had two to go and B one. They suchred C. Which wins? The result is a tie, and if there is any stake it must be divided between A and B.

Cassino, C. T. says: A and B are playing twenty-one points up. A has seven to go, and after taking home six points he shows that he has seven apades and claims the game, without waiting for the deal to be finished. It this correct? That depends upon what the six points were and whether or not A's adversary could still win out by making points that would count before A's.

D. D. B. asks the usual number of points in a game of castino, no agreement having been made before the game. The most common game is twenty-one points up,

the counts going out in the following order: Cards, spades, big and little cassino, area and awarps. The gam bler's game, as it is called, is to recken each deal a game, the majority of the eleven points winning, eweeps to tie.

Throwing Dice. G. B. says: A bets B that he can beat him throwing dice. B bets he cannot. The result is a tie. Who wins? Neither. When B takes A's bet he virtually bets th the can best A.

Poker. W. M. B. says: A jack pot is opened by B, who thinks he has openers: Before the draw he discovers and announces his mistake. What should be done? A pot once opened, even by mistake, must be played for if any one has come in after the false open-

ing. The false opener's hand is dead and any m he may have put in the pool, even to open, is for

B. D. says: In a jack pot A opens and several stay in After the draw A bets the limit and all the others pass. Most A show his full hand or only openers?

Only openers, if no one called his bet after the draw. The principle governing this rule is, that be fore the draw everyone has paid an equal amount to get the first five tards, and all are entitled to see the ave cards on which any player opens the pot. But if a player has discarded some of those five and drawn others in their place, and bets on those others, no one hava right to see them unless he calls the let, but he may still see the part of the original hand on which the pot was opened.

F. H. G. asks if a man can raise his own age. The anters ten chips and when all have come in the age, who put up ten in the first place, wants to raise it, but the others say he cannot, because no one have a sed him. If the age puts up the full amount of the ante at first, when he should put up only half of it for a blind, he is still entitled to raise when it comes to his turn to make the ante good.

H. N. D. says: In a four handed game A opensa fack pet. All the others stay and draw eards. A bets the limit and is saised by both B and B, C dropping out A automness that he helds three fours and lays then so the table. B and D both know and A takes b, the pot and throws his carls into the deadwood. D, who is suil helding his cards then discovers that he helds three sevens and he demands the pool.

D is a little late, because the sevens and he demands the pool.

Die a little late, because there is no longer any pool, A having been allowed to take it in. In addition to this. A, having thrown his hand into the deadwood upon D's admission that it was good, has no chance to examine it further and see if he might not also be mistaken and have held four fours or a full

F. M. P. says: A bets that each player must dis-card before any cards are dealt for the draw. B buts that each must discard as be draws. B is correct, because that is the only check the dealer has on the players, to see that they do not discard more cards than they draw.

C. C. says: In a five handed game A opens a pot and B stays and raises him with an ace-high pat flith. A sake for one card, showing it and calling stiention to the fact that it lea lack. B. After raising several limes gets suspitions and calls A. whereup in its discovered that A hal four sizes all the time. B bets that A is not allowed to make a faise

If clubs will insist on allowing players to split openers, th y must be prepared to allow many en-

N. A. C. says: in a five-handed game A. by mistake calls for one card, having discarded two. He does not discover the mistake mull the show down, whereupon the others say his hand is foul. A should have discovered and announced his mistake immediately after the draw. This would have entitled him to play for the pot with the short hand, that they are betting against a short hand, or it is

What per cent, of Irish are there in the British

M. M. G. sava: In a five-handed game, B is age. C of a tank containing fifty gallons of gasoline caught fire in the linen room of a laundry; the room was maked the first better the same. C, the player next the age. The privilege of the a half of amments water thrown into it completely

F. W. W. says: In a six-handed game one of the players peaks up his hard and finds six cards in it. A bets it is a missis, and B bet that the deal stands, the six-card hand being a foul, because the cards were litted hefore the error was discovered.

B is correct. All good players "spread" their cards, face down, before lifting them, so as to be

E. L. eays: In a fen-chip-limit game the first man to stay overs for less and the next man goes him ten letter. This majors it cost the third man twenty to play, and he cojects, as that is double the limit agreed upon.

The limit of a game is not the amount which may te le: at once, but the amount by witch each bet may be increased. If six men were in a ten-chip-limit game with good hands, and each raised the other the limit, it would cost the last man five times

H. N. D. says: A opens a jack pot and B stays. A has two pairs and asks for a card, which is faced by socident. This card would have filled A's hand against B sthree queens. A says that he can take the faced card if he wants it, but the dealer bets he cannot and must wait until B is helped before getting one in its place.

According to the printed rules of the game, the dealer is correct, but it is gradually becoming the cus on in the best clubs to make a player take a cord faced in the draw, just as he must take a card faced in the deal. House rules must decide such things.

A. W. N. objects to a recent decision in TRE Sus that the players must take a person's word for it that he has split openers and that he need not keep his discerd separate, and sales how a player would be found out if he made a mistake in breaking a sup-posed pair.

It is not the decision which is at fault, but the rule shich allows a player to split openers. player opens a pot he should do so on the distinct understanding that he must stick to his openers, so as to have them to show at the end, and then there

will be no difficulty in "finding him out." M. P. says: In dealing for the draw, B asks for one card, and as it is given to him he west enough of it to call it and insists that it is exposed and do mand-another in its place. The dealer bets that it he card was not exposed face up on the table.

If the card is not dealt face upward, or turned over by the wind so as fall face upward, it is not exposed. If B is foolish enough to announce the every one at the table that it is not the one he wants, that is his affair; besides which, he might be mis taken and call it wrongly.

F. W. says: Two players being in a call, A shows his hand and B says "that is good." A says he is cittled to see what B was beiting on, but H bets it is enough to acknowledge A's as the better hand. All the hands in on the call must be shown to the whole table. That is the only safeguard against

R. A. says: A is dealing. B draws, and C. before drawing, asks the dealer how many cards B took, The dealer refuses to answer and C asks B, who also refuses. C bets that he is entitled to be told how many cards B draws. C is wrong. He was told once; that was when B attention to the game he cannot expect the other

players to help him out.

H. O. D. says: A, before lifting his hand, discovers that he has been given but four cards and says there has been a missles! Hotts him it is not a missles, because A should have seen to it that the dealer gave him a card on each round.

A, not having lifted his cards, has the privilege of asking for a card from the top of the pack to complete his hand or of calling it a misdeal. If a bet has been made there must be a new deal. It is not A's business to instruct any one how to deal cards.

H. J. M. says: A opened a jackpot with what he supposed to be a rat flush. Betaved and made three of a kind. On the call A showed four spades and the joter, which he had taken for the spade acc. B beta that he wins the pot, because A did not have

All the bets made in this pool must be withdrawn. because the deal was played with an imperfect pack. Even if there were no suade ace in the pack, the joker cannot be used in its place without previous agreement among the players to that effect.

NOTES ON SCIENCE AND INDUSTRY.

The word "teledingraph" is now familiar to all newspaper readers as that of the apparatus by which pictures are now selegraphed for the newsraper press. Briefly, the picture to be sent is first drawn on tinfoil with a certain kind of ink which will not easily blur by rubbing, and the foil is then wrallied around a cylinder in the sending machine, similar to the wax cylinder of a phonograph. At the receiving end is a similar device arranged to work arnche nously with the sending apparatus—though, instead of tinfoil, a sheet of carbon or manifold paper is placed between two blank sheets of paper. In the sender a needle, or a platinum point, is made to trace its way over the surface of the tinfoil, automatically moving down the splinder a certain distance on the completion of each revolution; as this needle comes in contact with the ink lines it is thereby raised from the mesa-lie surface, and the circuit is broken. Now, at the receiving end, a corresponding needle reproduces the pulsations of the needle in the transmitter, and, pressing against the sheet in contact with the carbon paper, traces upon it an impres

What is said to be the most extensive steam super heating plant in the world has lately been completed by the Anchen Mining Company at Rothe Erde, Ger many. All the botlers have been provided with super-husters, forty-two of which have been installed in the flues connected with a similar number of Cornish double-flue boilers, having aggregate heating surfaces of 47,363 square feet; besides there an additional set of five large superheaters is connected with a second group of twenty-four Cornish bo lars, with a heating area of 26,910 square feet. An interesting fact pertaining to this plant is mentioned, namely, the small loss of heat in the steam pipes used for conveying the steam to a distance, this loss being at the rate of only one degree, Cent., for each length of forty-two foot of 24-inch steam pipe, the total distance travelled by the steam being 1.050 feet. The estimated saving in fuel by the use of

sion of the desired picture.

The present activity in the tin market makes in teresting the statement from authoritative sources that the world's present production of that metal is about seventy-seven thousand tons, of which 5,000 tons, or about 6 per cent., come from Cornwall. The Straits Settlements lead in the prodper cent.; the Dutch East Indies contribute 19 per cent and Australia 8 per cent., while 80 per cent of the world's total supply comes from a comparatively small area, and it is almost entirely in the wall, in the early '60s, was producing about ten thousand tons of tin per year, or not far from 50 per cent, of the world's total. The Cornish output then completely controlled the tin market; but now the far Hast, with 80 per cent, of the whole, has become the dominant factor. Some 725,000 tons of tinplates per year is the world's figure; it is sheet iron covered with from 2 to 8 per cent. of tin, the consumption of the in the manufacture of timplates, consequently, being about twenty thousand ton

Plane have been completed, it is said, for the proposed German canal between Riess and Leipsic. The canal will be forty-two miles in length and will be built entirely in Saxon territory. It is cotimated that the cost of this canal will be somewhat greater than is usual with causis of a similar length, this being owing, partly, to the difficulty which must be encountered in getting over the watershed. The total cost of the crown and slope work, road and railway crossings, lift work, water feeding, &c., is calculated to exceed nine million dollars, the cost of the harbor in Leipsic will amount to upward of we million dollars, and to connect the canal with the Pieisse will require more than eight hundred thousand dollars. Riesa is the grain centre of the kingdom of Safony, and Leipsic is its largest city, the latter also the centre of an immense trade largely due to its spring and autumnal fairs.

The continuous advancement of the American railway is exhibited by the fact that, less than a quarter of a century ago, the capacity of a freight car upon the average valload was 20,000 pounds. while the capacity of a freight engine was from twenty to thirty of such cars to the train. To-day on the New York Central, whose tracks run slonged the Erie Canel for the entire distance from from sixty to sixty at thousand pounds, and a locomotive of the latest type will haut from seventy-five to minety such care loaded to the full. It is not an infrarment occurrence for a single engine to hanl through the Mohawk Valley, beside the Bris Canal, eighty-five thousand to ninety thousand bushels of grain in a single train; the same engine will haul from one hundred and ten to one hundred and twenty-five empty cars.

The instance is noted of a fire having originated, terior of which was almost a solid body of live coal. which was completely smothered by the appli-cation of a half gallon of ammonia. In another case, which occurred in Savenay. France the vapors of a tank containing fifty gallons of gasoline caught a half of ammonia water thrown into it completely and almost immediately extinguished the fire. The effect, as described, was instantaneous, torrents of black smoke rolling upward in place of flames, and in a moment every trace of fire was gone -so sudden and complete, indeed, being its extinction that workmen were enabled to enter the room almost immediately, where they found the iron tank of gasoline intact.

The material known as pinewood cotton appears to be peculiar to Germany, where, according to the Duers' Bulletin, it is produced so as to be scarcely distinguishable from natural cetton, being capable of the same kind of management as the latter, in the occases of working, dyeing, finishing, &c. carefully removing all bark from the wood the latter is tern into very small and thin chips by a horizontal wheel which carries a great number of knives. similar to a logwood chipping machine, and which revolves with great velocity. Then the chips are for ten hours in a washing apparatus exposed to the action of steam, whose concentrated soda lye is in-troduced, and the whole for thirty-six hours heated under alrong pressure, when the wood is thus trans formed into pure cellulose, that is, the principal component of cotton In order to give the mass cohesion and durability it is mixed with caster oil caseine and gelatine, in autable proportion, and then formed into threads in the same manner as artificial silk, by pressing it from a cylinder, or ther receptacle, through very fine openings.

In his recent presidential address to the Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain Str W. M. Austen, re marking upon the progress in metallurgy, noted the fact that there are now blast furnaces which will produce 400 tons of pig iron in twenty-four hours, with a consumption of a little over 154 cwt. of coke per ton of iron, and the gases of blast furnaces are used not only assources of heat, but directly in Las engines; then, there are Bessemer converters which can hold fifty tons of metal, and open-hearth fur-naces which will also take fifty tons of visial, and open-hearth furnaces are even fed with one ton of material in a minute, by the aid of a large spoon worked by an electric motor; and there are gigantic "mixers" capable of holding some two hundred tons of pig iron, in which, moreover, a certain amount of prelimin ry purification is effected. Following this train of thought the fact was noted that steel plates are rolled over three hundred feet in area, and 2 inches thick, ship plates which buckle up during a collision, but remain water-tight, also steel armor-piercing shot which will penetrate a thickness of steel equivalent to over thirty seven inches of wrought iron, the points of the shot remaining intact, aithough the striking velocities come up to nearly two thousand eight hundred feet a second. Huge ingots are placed in soaking pits and forged direct by 120-ton hammers or pressed into shape by 14,000-ton presses, and there are steel castings for parts of ships that weigh over thirty-five tons YOUNG SHADE TREES.

For Some Varieties, Well Grown, the De-

mand Is Greater Than the Supply. Desirable young shade trees of considerable size, for transplanting, such as sugar maples, Norway maples and elms, three inches in diameter. are usually scarce, as they have been for some years, and commonly not to be had in numbers

equal to the demand. This is due to the growth

of the country and the naturally increasing de-

of the country and the naturally increasing demand for shade trees, and also to the simple fact that the great majority of nursery-grown trees are sold before they attain that size.

Some trees would attain a diameter of three inches in five years; hardwood trees, such as those mentioned, would require for that growth ten years, during which time they occupy the land and call for the expenditure of time, care, and labor, and they must bring proportionate prices. Such trees sell at \$3 to \$5 each.

When it was sought not long ago to buy a considerable number of trees of such kinds and growth in England it was found that they could not be obtained there, the same conditions as to such trees prevailing there as here. There are many tree nurseries here, and small trees are plentiful, but hardwood trees of the size indicated are scarce, as compared with the demand,

POLYGAMY AMONG THE MORMONS,

Enforcement of the Laws and in What

The laws against Mormon polygamy have not been completely effective. In view of the present interest in the question it will be useful to show briefly what important progress has been made toward the eradication of polygamy and how the law is, in part, still evaded by a small minority of the Mormon people. The position to-day may be summed up in the statement that Mormon polygamy as an institution is dead, but that vestiges of it still exist owing to the fact that some offenders continue marital relations with prural wives whom they had married before the anti-

The renalty for violating the law of 1882 against polygamy is fine and imprisonment. During the reriod of open resistance to this law, the average penalty imposed upon over eleven hundred men convicted of violating the law, was six months' imprisonment and \$300 fine. The position of the Mormon Church, previous to 18:0, was, that if polygamy was to be uprooted, the task would devolve wholly upon the Government, as the Church would do nothing to indicate an abandonment of the practice. Mormons centracted plural marriages with little attempt at concealment, and went cheerfully to jail as martyrs. As the Church government and people per-

polygamy laws were rigorously enforced.

sistently countenanced the violation of the law, Congress adopted the drastic measure of 1887, in which the Mormon Church and its Emigration Company were declared to be disincorporated and a large part of the property of the church was confiscated. The Mormons fought this law by every means in their power, and when their case was irretrievably lost in the courts the open attitude of the Church on the question of polygamy was suddenly changed.

On Sept. 25, 1890, Wilford Woodruff, President of the Church, issued a proclamation de-nying that the Church was teaching polygamy. "Inasmuch," he continued, "as laws have been enacted by Congress forbidding plural marriages, which laws have been pronounced constitutional by the court of last resort, I hereby declare my intention to submit to those laws and to use my influence with the members of the Church over which I preside to have them do likewise."

Twenty-seven days later, a general conference of the Church was held and on motion of Levenzo Snow, who is now President, the conference declared that "as a Church we accept the declaration of President Woodruff concerning plural marriages as authoritative and binding." This is to-day the avowed official posttion of the Mormon Church with regard to the contracting of plural marriages. There is no reason to believe, however, that the Church or any important number of its members has changed its views as to the unimpeachable morality of such marriages. The dictum still stands, in the words of the Mormons themselves: "One of the doctrines revealed to us is celestial or plural marriage. This is a vital part of our religion, the decision of the courts to the centrary notwithstan ling."

Thus nine years ago the Church avowedly discountenanced the contracting of plural marriages, not because it believed they were wrong, but because it was compelled to yield to the unanimous demand of the people of the United States. Two questions arise in any inquiry as to whether the Mormons have since that time yielded obedience to the laws of the land. Have they continued the practice of contracting plural marriages since the Church declared that it would henceforth discourage there; and are Mormons still living in marriage relations with the plural wives whom they married before the manifesto of President Woodruff?

Since 1800 the number of new plural marriages has been extremely small. The mis-sionaries of other churches who are opposing Mormonism is its strongholds have made public every case of which they have heard. Whether or not their testimeny is accurate the instances they mention do not number a score. In the annual report of Gov. Thomas of Utah for 1862, he said nothing had occurred during the year to indicate that the Mormons were violating the law. "I do not believe," he said, "that ear polygamous marriages have taken place with the consent or permission of probably from spontaneous combustion, in a pile the Mormon leaders, and I also believe that it containing several tons of cotton seed, the inapprove or sanction polygamous marriages in the future." In 1863, Gov. West, who had succeeded Thomas said in his annual report that the practice of contracting polygamous mar-riages had been "absolutely abandoned." The later annual reports from the Governor of the territory contained no references to polygamy and apparently there was nothing new

on the subject.

The situation had so far improved that in January, 1893, three years before the admission of Utah into the Union. President Harrison restored the rights of citizenship to all Mormons who had forfeited them through imprisonment for violating the laws upon the condi-tion that since Nov. 1, 1860, they had refrained from unlawful cohabitation and would in future of ev the law. In a speech in Brooklyn the other day Elder Snow said that there had been no plural marriages since 1890 and that polygamy among the Mormons was as dead as slavery in this land. There is every reason to believe that this statement is practically true so far as it relates to the contracting of plural marriages since the Church indorsed the proclamation of President Woodruff in 1890. But there is equally strong evidence showing that not a few Mermons have continued, as secretly as possible, to maintain marital relations with plural wives whom they had taken before that time, and that some of these offenders are men who, to recover the rights of citizenship under the proclamation of President Rarrison and the amnesty proclamation of President Cleveland in 1894, had taken the required oath to obey the laws. This fact is notorious, and the first Territorial Governor to announce it despaired of finding an immediate remedy for the evil. Governor Thomas reported in 1832 that a large majority of the

it may be years, before the practice of unlawful cohabitation will finally cease." It has not ceased yet and it is this phase of polygamy that is now exciting so much atten-tion. In the rast few months, criminal proceedings have been begun against a number of Mormons in Salt Lake City, and last month an affidavit was flied against President Snow, the head of the Mormon Church, who in 1890 made the motion by which the Church endorsed the action of President Woodruff. Some of these offenders have maintained with much justice that they are in duty bound to support the women who innocently entered into marital relations with them. They have said also that though polygamy has been abolished by law it is cruel and unjust to these women to make the laws retroactive. The Government built a home for women who were to be abandoned as the result of the law. but some of them protested that it was the reilnement of cruelty to destroy their own homes and place them in an almshouse.

Mormon people were implicitly obeying the laws, but he added: "There is no doubt, how-

ever, that many persons who contracted polyg-

amous marriages before the Woodruff mani-

festo was issued have been guilty of unlawful

cobabitation. It will probably be some time.

Those who have succeeded in evading the law have done so by deceit and cometimes by bribery and in small villages and other regions distant from the large settlements a few Mormone have made no pretence of obeying the law further than to refrain from contracting

any more plura; marriages. By the practically complete discontinuance of these illegal marriages, the total eradication of polygomous marriages, in the course of time is assured. It was not to be expected that any ennetments could in a very short time wholly remove this stain from the social life of nearly 200,000 people. The great problem has been how to remove it as soon as possible and in-flet the least possible suffering upon the inno-cent. The stain is being wiped out day by day and in due time not a trace of it will remain

Board as at Home is difficult to find in a large city. Such places, though, are to be found advertised in Tun best under "Select Board."—Ads.